

A. Merrill A. Watson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert Watson, Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Thomas Watters, Jr., 161 William Street, New York, N.Y., and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Henry B. Weaver, Jr., Edwin H. Pewett, Ray S. Donaldson, and Quinn O'Connell, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Refining Co., Inc., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 417 Investment Building, Butte, Mont.

B. The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Nicholas B. Perry, 626 Belleview Boulevard, Alexandria, Va.

A. Frederick L. Willford, 511 Edmonston Drive, Rockville, Md.

B. Society of American Florists, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A. C. C. Woodward, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.

A. Sidney Zagari, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Improving the Rural Life of America

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, my colleagues will recall that recently I introduced proposed legislation to establish a Country Life Commission. The purpose of the measure would be to take a long-range look at problems and challenges in agriculture, and come up with some sound solutions on the problems we face today.

Fortunately, the Agriculture Committee in the House of Representatives has seen fit to hold hearings on similar proposals pending before that body.

I have respectfully urged that similar action be taken as early as possible in the Senate.

In view of the fact that we have been unsuccessful in resolving our farm problems—as evidenced by the discussions currently now going on in the Senate—a long-range, objective look at the agricultural scene, I believe, is definitely merited.

As always, I am of course delighted to see individuals and groups, on their own initiative, attempting also to deal with challenges in a particular field.

I am especially referring to the activities of the American Country Life Association, which has as its objective the encouragement and promotion of more satisfactory and wholesome rural life in America.

The annual conference of this association is scheduled for July 13 and 14, 1959. The theme of this conference is, "Making the Most of Human Resources Through Community Development."

Among the specific topics to be discussed at the meetings are:

Economic adjustments in rural life and agriculture;

The rural community as a unit for rural development;

Rural educational institutions and agencies responsible for development.

Recently, I received from Roy C. Buck, president of the American Country Life Association, a statement of the purposes and objectives of that organization. Believing that this represents a thoughtful, constructive approach to dealing with the problems now in agriculture, I ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The purpose:

To study and promote discussion of the problems and objectives in country life.

To clarify and integrate the objectives and efforts of various agencies and organizations that work with rural people.

To facilitate means of the attainment of these objectives.

To sponsor meetings for discussion and media for analysis of problems, trends, and influences affecting the pattern of American country living.

To evaluate the special contributions of country people to American citizenship and freedom.

To aid in rural improvement.

### Lest We Forget

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, speaking at Memorial Day exercises at Westminister, Mass., I hailed the unforgettable contributions of American heroes in every generation, who, by their devotion and sacrifice, preserved the Nation.

I said in part:

All of us living in this period of great stress and great threat to our precious liberties must give something more than lip-service to perpetuate the ideals and principles for which these heroes fought and died.

We have special and urgent responsibilities, not only to exercise vigilance, but to work unceasingly to guard and defend the Nation and the Government from the great perils of the hour.

If we would adequately protect the freedoms we cherish, we must exert every effort,

and be prepared to make every sacrifice, to safeguard the way of life bequeathed to us by the noble defenders of the country we honor today.

Military strength alone, though essential and vital, will not meet this challenge. Economic prosperity, though imperative, will not of itself preserve this Nation.

Only the indomitable will and fierce determination of free Americans to live by the spiritual tenets of religion and patriotism that have nurtured and built our national greatness can stem the surging tides of revolution and moral deterioration that are beating upon our shores, threatening to destroy our institutions and invading our very homes.

It is for all of us, regardless of class, creed, or station, as never before, to cease petty bickering, bury inconsequential differences, renounce selfishness and greed and rally as a united people resolved and dedicated to defend the peerless edifice of American liberty, if we hope to preserve freedom and spiritual values in a world where tyrannical, powerful forces are marching to enslave mankind. Victory will be ours, if we emulate the inspiring example of those who gave their all that American freedom might live.

### The Soviet Cosmic Rocket

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, by now those who believe the Soviet lunik or mecha was a hoax have had their say. The officials who are equally convinced it performed approximately as advertised have also been heard. There have been opportunities before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics for rebuttal and counterrebuttal. Short of a full disclosure by the Soviet Union, little more is likely to be gained by pursuing the subject.

The committee, of which I am a member, will write its report in due course. Personally I suspect that the editors of True magazine which carried Lloyd Mallan's articles wish they had done more independent checking of the material

before printing it for national circulation.

Having heard a parade of witnesses, some with access to all the facts available and equipped with the scientific training to evaluate these facts, the conclusion is almost inescapable, as these witnesses have testified, that a Soviet rocket was launched, that it went to the vicinity of the moon, and that the only reasonable interpretation is that it is now in orbit around the sun.

The hearings have been instructive in a broader sense. They have brought forth many illustrations of the problems of scientific fact gathering, interpretation, and evaluation. They have also thrown some light on the general scope of Soviet scientific endeavors and capabilities. They illustrate a need for continued committee study of Soviet scientific programs, whose size and impetus give pause to our own policymakers. The hearings show the importance of the work this committee is conducting in study of our own science education and manpower needs, dissemination of technical information, research and development programs, use of computers, and a number of other matters.

Perhaps it is time that we turn from worrying over past Soviet accomplishments to steel ourselves for the surprises which lie ahead, and that we make sure our own house is in order to meet the challenges which will confront us.

#### Anniversary of the Death of Khristo Botev

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, there have been many great leaders who fought and gave their lives for the cause of freedom and liberty, and who are not as well known to the people of the free world as they should be. Many leaders who have left their memorable legacy in their homelands and among their own people are hardly known to other peoples.

Among such gifted, resourceful, daring, and liberty-loving men Khristo Botev of Bulgaria ranks high.

As a matter of fact this doughty defender of oppressed Bulgarians and defiant challenger of the Ottoman regime in the Balkans was one of the truly great champions of freedom in 19th century Bulgarian history. As a writer as well as a fighter, in his youth he became a leader of the Bulgarian people in their fight for freedom. Though he lost his life in his youth in the bloody massacres perpetrated by the Turks in 1876, 83 years ago, today all Bulgarians of whatever persuasion pay homage to his memory.

I am glad to join Americans of Bulgarian descent in paying my respects to the memory of this great fighter for freedom, the immortal Khristo Botev of Bulgaria.

#### Cartoonist

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, in my Fifth Florida District, an honor has come to a friend of mine who is one of the great editorial cartoonists of our age. His name is Lynn Brudon. Since 1943 he has worked for the powerful newspaper of central Florida, the Orlando Sentinel.

Now the Sentinel has two honors. The first, of course, is having my friend, Lynn Brudon, on its staff. The second is this: the Orlando Sentinel is the only newspaper in the United States which 7 days a week—year in and year out—publishes a color cartoon on the front page.

After making another of its studies on mass communication, analyzing the influence of the Brudon cartoons, the Center for Practical Politics, located at Rollins College and organized under a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, invited Mr. Brudon to stop by for a visit. When he arrived the conference room was overflowing with central Florida leaders from my district.

Under the signatures of Mayor Robert Carr, of the city of Orlando, Mayor J. Lynn Pflug, of the city of Winter Park, Prof. Paul Douglass and Miss Alice McMahon, who guide the policy of the distinguished educational enterprise which contributes so much to Florida politics, presented to my friend, Lynn, a plaque on which were inscribed these words:

Lynn Brudon, editorial cartoonist, the Orlando Sentinel since 1943, cynical protagonist of public rectitude, whose acid pen exposes folly, sham, and pretense and champions integrity, competence, and sound judgment in leadership.

As a part of this study the Center for Practical Politics sent interviewers all over the metropolitan area to find out whether they read the Brudon cartoon and whether they agreed with it. The statistical tabulations of the interviews showed that the Lynn Brudon cartoon is a major influential feature of communication.

From the content analysis of the cartoons, Judy Baez, center analyst, described the cartoon idiom of Lynn Brudon as—

both goodnatured and constructive, which in general is a tonic acid helping people to see their problems so that they can laugh at themselves while others laugh at and with them.

I wish you could know Lynn Brudon, Mr. Speaker. On the day the Center for Practical Politics was going to honor him he was so overwhelmed with work that he said he couldn't leave his drawing board. And he wouldn't—until Henry Balch and William Conomos called him into Martin Andersen's office and ordered him to take a half hour off. And that's all the time he did take off.

With a modesty which characterized his life, Lynn Brudon was touched by the tribute to him—so much so that he made one of the few talks of his life. With a sincerity expressive of the highest ethics of journalism, Lynn said to the distinguished citizens—and my constituents—who had gathered to honor him:

I never intend in any of my drawings to put any venom in what I cartoon. Sometimes people come to me and say: "You say you weren't mad at me when you drew that. God help me if you had been." What I try to do is pick an incident and help a man to see his folly and laugh at himself. I can laugh at myself. My drawings are like an editorial. Time and time again I've sat there drawing and said to myself: "No, that's not it. I've flopped this time." The next day the man calls up for the picture.

The Sentinel likes to bring out issues. If it's right, we stand up and say so. If it's wrong we holler. Mr. Andersen says: "I can hire all the big national cartoonists in the country—but we don't live in New York or Chicago or California. Our beat is central Florida."

Now what I do is keep track of issues. It is my job to keep the record straight. It's not a big job. But it's an important job. And best of all it's my job. I like it.

Mr. Speaker, because of my job here in Washington, I missed that conference to honor Lynn Brudon just as he almost missed it himself because of his duty to the Sentinel. I merely want to call the attention of this House to my hope that our world can have more men like Lynn Brudon in it. For 16 years I have known him and respected his courage and his political judgment. For more than a quarter of a century I have known his publisher, Martin Andersen, and worked with him to make central Florida become the great region that it is. To Lynn Brudon I send my own personal greetings and congratulate the Center for Practical Politics on the outstanding research in communication which identified the work of this great visual journalist to honor.

#### DAV Services in Indiana

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. EARL HOGAN**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, an exceptional record of vital rehabilitation services freely extended to thousands of Indiana citizens has recently come to my attention. These splendid humanitarian services are not sufficiently appreciated by those who have benefited thereby, directly or indirectly.

Among the several congressionally chartered veteran organizations, which have State departments and local chapters in Indiana, is the Disabled American Veterans. The DAV is the only such organization composed exclusively of those Americans who have been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or of some



country allied with it, during time of war. I have been a member of the DAV since 1946.

Formed in 1920, under the leadership of Judge Robert S. Marx, DAV legislative activities have benefited every compensated disabled veteran very substantially. Its national adjutant is John E. Feighner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its national legislative director is Elmer M. Freudenberger, its national director of claims, Cicero F. Hogan, and its national director of employment relations, John W. Burris—all located at its national service headquarters at 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Inasmuch as less than 10 percent of our country's war veterans are receiving monthly disability compensation payments for service-connected disabilities—some 2 million—the DAV can never aspire to become the largest of the several veteran organizations. Nevertheless, since shortly after its formation in 1920, the DAV national headquarters, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, has maintained the largest staff, of any veteran organization, of full-time trained national service officers, 138 of them, who are located in the 63 regional and 3 district offices of the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and in its central office in Washington, D.C. They have ready access to the official claim records of those claimants who have given them their powers of attorney. All of them being war-handicapped veterans themselves, these national service officers are sympathetic and alert as to the problems of other less well-informed claimants.

#### DAV SERVICE FACILITIES IN INDIANA

The DAV presently maintains one national service officer in Indiana, Mr. John H. Weiss, located in the VA regional office, 36 South Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis. The department adjutant is Mr. Gerald M. Smitley, 436-438 K. of P. Building, Indianapolis, Ind. The Department service officers are Mr. George McWilliams, 117 South Williams Street, South Bend, Ind.; Mr. Ralph Kincaid, Post Office Lock Box 248, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Mr. John Roth, Courthouse, Boonville, Ind.

Four hospitals are maintained by the Veterans' Administration in Indiana; a 200 bed general and medical hospital at Fort Wayne; a 486 bed general and medical hospital at Indianapolis, a 241 bed tuberculosis hospital at Indianapolis and a 1,650 bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Marion.

The DAV department of Indiana has nationally appointed representatives to the Veterans' Administration Voluntary Services Advisory Committees at each of the Veterans' Administration hospitals servicing Indiana veterans. These DAV representatives and the hospitals are as follows: Fort Wayne VA Hospital, Leo N. Cashdollar, 909½ Powers Street, New Haven, Ind.; Indianapolis VA Hospital, Mrs. Helen Miller, 257 East Minnesota Street, Indianapolis, Ind., and Mr. Bernard Van Sell, 219 South Arlington Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Marion VA Hospital, Mrs. Mary Schmidt, 705 West Franklin Street, Hartford City, Ind.

During the last fiscal year, the VA paid out \$106,493,000 for its veteran pro-

gram in Indiana, including \$30,729,528 disability compensation to its 36,031 service disabled veterans. These Federal expenditures in Indiana furnish substantial purchasing power in all communities.

About 19 percent—7,092—are members of the 69 DAV chapters in Indiana.

This 19 percent record is strange, in view of the very outstanding record of personalized service activities and accomplishments of the DAV national service officer in behalf of Indiana veterans and dependents during the last 10 fiscal years, as revealed by the following statistics:

Claimants contacted (estimate).....	50,486
Claims folders reviewed.....	42,072
Appearance before rating boards.....	20,275
Compensation increases obtained.....	3,370
Service connections obtained.....	1,275
Nonservice pensions.....	2,116
Death benefits obtained.....	209
Total monetary benefits obtained.....	\$1,989,250.71

These above figures do not include the accomplishments of other national service officers on duty in the central office of the Veterans' Administration, handling appeals and reviews, or in its three district offices, handling death and insurance cases. Over the last 10 years, they reported 83,611 claims handled in such district offices, resulting in monetary benefits of \$20,850,335.32, and in the central office, they handled 58,282 reviews and appeals, resulting in monetary benefits of \$5,337,389.05. Proportionate additional benefits were thereby obtained for Indiana veterans, their dependents and their survivors.

#### SERVICES BEYOND STATISTICS

These figures fail properly to paint the picture of the extent and value of the individualized advice, counsel and assistance extended to all of the claimants who have contacted DAV service officers in person, by telephone, and by letter.

Pertinent advice was furnished to all disabled veterans—only about 10 percent of whom were DAV members—their dependents, and others, in response to their varied claims for service connection, disability compensation, medical treatment, hospitalization, prosthetic appliances, vocational training, insurance, death compensation or pension, VA guaranty loans for homes, farms and businesses, and so forth. Helpful advice was also given as to counseling and placement into suitable useful employment—to utilize their remaining abilities. Civil service examinations, appointments, re-entensions, retirement benefits, and multifarious other problems.

Every claim presents different problems. Too few Americans fully realize that governmental benefits are not automatically awarded to disabled veterans—not given on a silver platter. Frequently, because of lack of official records, death or disappearance of former buddies and associates, lapse of memory with passage of time, lack of information and experience, proof of the legal service connection of a disability becomes extremely difficult—too many times impossible. A claims and rating board can

obviously not grant favorable action merely based on the opinions, impressions or conclusions of persons who submit notarized affidavits. Specific detailed, pertinent facts are essential.

The VA, which acts as judge and jury, cannot properly prosecute claims against itself. As the defendant, in effect, the U.S. Veterans' Administration must award the benefits provided under the laws administered by it, only under certain conditions.

A DAV national service officer can and does advise a claimant precisely why his claim may previously have been denied and then specifies what additional evidence is essential. The claimant must necessarily bear the burden of obtaining such fact-giving affidavit evidence. The experienced national service officer will, of course, advise him as to its possible improvement, before presenting same to the adjudication agency, in the light of all of the circumstances and facts, and of the pertinent laws, precedents, regulations, and schedule of disability ratings. No DAV national service officer, I feel certain, ever uses his skill, except in behalf of worthy claimants, with justifiable claim.

The VA has denied more claims than it has allowed—because most claims are not properly prepared. It is very significant, as pointed out by the DAV acting national director of claims, Chester A. Cash, that a much higher percentage of those claims, which have been prepared and presented with the aid of a DAV national service officer, are eventually favorably acted upon, than is the case as to those claimants who have not given their powers of attorney to any such special advocate.

Another fact not generally known is that, under the overall review of claims inaugurated by the VA some 4 years ago, the disability compensation payments of about 37,200 veterans have been discontinued, and reduced as to about 27,300 others at an aggregate loss to them of more than \$28 million per year. About 1.7 percent of such discontinuances and reductions have probably occurred as to disabled veterans in Indiana with a consequent loss of about \$476,000 per year.

Most of these unfortunate claimants were not represented by the DAV or by any other veteran organization. Judging by the past, such unfavorable adjudications will occur as to an additional equal number or more during the next 3 years, before such review is completed. I urge every disabled veteran in Indiana to give his power of attorney to the national service officer of the DAV, or of some other veteran organization, or of the American Red Cross, just as a protective measure.

The average claimant who receives helpful advice probably does not realize the background of training and experience of a competent expert national service officer.

#### COSTS OF DAV SERVICES

Measured by the DAV's overall costs of about \$12,197,600 during a 10-year period, one would find that it has expended about \$3.50 for each claim folder reviewed, or about \$8.80 for each rating board appearance, or, again about \$22.70

for each favorable award obtained, or about \$123 for each service connection obtained, or about \$54 for each compensation increase obtained, and has obtained about \$14.10 of direct monetary benefits for claimants for each dollar expended by the DAV for its national service officer setup. Moreover, such benefits will generally continue for many years.

#### METHODS OF PROVIDING SERVICES

Evidently, most claimants are not aware of the fact that the DAV receives no Government subsidy whatsoever. The DAV is enabled to maintain its nationwide staff of expert national service officers primarily because of income from membership dues collected by its local chapters and from the net income on its Identito-Tag—miniature automobile license tags—project, owned by the DAV and operated by its employees, most of whom are disabled veterans, their wives, or their widows or other handicapped Americans—a rehabilitation project in thus furnishing them with useful employment. Incidentally, without checking as to whether they had previously sent in a donation, more than 1,400,000 owners of sets of lost keys have received them back from the DAV's Identito-Tag department, 13,917 of whom, during the last 8 years, were Indiana residents.

Every eligible veteran, by becoming a DAV member, and by explaining these factors to fellow citizens, can help the DAV to procure such much-needed public support as will enable it to maintain its invaluable nationwide service setup on a more adequate basis. So much more could be accomplished for distressed disabled veterans, if the DAV could be enabled, financially, to maintain an expert service officer in every one of the 173 VA hospitals.

#### MEMORIAL HONOR ROLL

During the last 10 years, the DAV has also relied on appropriations from its separately incorporated trustee, the DAV Service Foundation, aggregating \$3,300,000 exclusively for salaries to its national service officers. Its reserves having thus been nearly exhausted, the DAV Service Foundation is therefore very much in need of the generous support of all serviced claimants, DAV members and other social-minded Americans—by direct donations, by designations in insurance policies, by bequests in wills, by assignment of stocks and bonds and by establishing special types of trust funds.

A special type of memorial trust fund originated about 3 years ago with concerned disabled veteran members of the DAV chapter in Butte, Mont., which established the first perpetual rehabilitation fund of \$1,000 with the DAV Service Foundation, to which it recently added another \$100. Since then every DAV unit in that State has established such a special memorial trust fund, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, equivalent to about \$5 per DAV member—an excellent objective for all other States. Benefactors from 30 States have, up to this time, become enrolled on the memorial honor roll.

Inasmuch as only the interest earnings from special donations will be available for appropriation to the DAV for its use in maintaining its national service officer program in the State of residence of each such benefactor, this is an excellent objective also for Indiana. Each such special benefactor is enrolled on a permanent memorial honor roll which, updated, is then included in the annual report of the DAV and of its incorporated trustee, the DAV Service Foundation, to the U.S. Congress.

Each claimant who has received any such free rehabilitation service can help to make it possible for the DAV to continue this excellent rehabilitation service for other distressed disabled veterans and their dependents in Indiana by sending in donations to the DAV Service Foundation, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Every such serviced claimant who is eligible can, and should, also become a DAV member, preferably a life member, for which the total is \$100—\$50 to those born before January 1, 1902, or World War I veterans—payable in installments within 2 full fiscal year periods.

Every American can help to make our Government more representative by being a supporting member of at least one organization which reflects his interest and viewpoints—labor unions, trade associations, and various religious, fraternal, and civic associations. All of America's veterans ought to be members of one or more of the patriotic, service-giving veterans' organizations. All of America's disabled defenders, who are receiving disability compensation, have greatly benefited by their own official voice—the DAV. I consider it a privilege and an honor to belong to the Disabled American Veterans.

#### Address by Secretary of the Treasury at University of Houston Commencement Exercises

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. PRESCOTT BUSH

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address delivered by Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson at the commencement exercises of the University of Houston, at Houston, Tex., on Saturday, May 30.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
ROBERT B. ANDERSON AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TEX., MAY 30, 1959

This evening I should like to talk about a trilogy—men, money, and minds. The effective merger of men, money and minds is an aim of the educational process. It presents pressing problems with which you as

university graduates are particularly concerned.

The most obvious characteristic of a civilization, society, or nation is that it is an association of people. It is directly concerned with human beings—their wants and needs, their fears and hopes, their capacities and limitations. We in this country believe that the sole purpose of a political economy is to make life for people more decent and rewarding and free. We believe further that by giving the individual the maximum chance for expression, the whole community—whether one nation or many—may more nearly reach the goal of fulfillment for all its members. This is our objective, however imperfectly we may have realized it so far.

One of our greatest challenges today arises out of the fact that the human community is growing very fast—and its needs are growing in proportion to its numbers. There are well over 2½ billion people living today. By the time you have been out of college as long as I have there will easily have been added a billion more. That means, if you please, 100 million more Americans by the time your children sit where you do now.

Talk about growth. Your generation is obviously in for a lot of it.

Within the next 25 years we will virtually double the producing capacity of America. We are going to have to create some 35 to 40 million new jobs. We shall need something like 1 million additional school-rooms and 30 million more homes. We shall have to build hundreds of thousands of miles of new highways and thousands of new hospitals, and somehow find room for 60 million more automobiles and trucks. We must develop more than 10 million acres of bare land for homes and streets in our spreading metropolitan areas. The development and conservation of water resources will be a major task, and so will the development of an energy base to meet a demand which may well triple.

These are a few of the problems with which the process of growth will confront us. We must solve them in terms of benefits to people—and in ways which maintain and strengthen our traditional freedoms. We know that our growth will not be even; there will be difficult problems of time and adjustment. Some of the answers must wait on yet undiscovered scientific truths; others on the refinement of data already known. All require the coordinated action of millions of Americans and all require staggering amounts of money, running to the hundreds of billions of dollars.

This brings me to the second point: money. From what source are we going to accumulate the necessary capital for a doubling of output over a 25-year period?

From just one place: savings. The excess of what we earn as a people over what we spend. There is no other acceptable source.

To achieve these savings, individuals must set aside a part of their earnings. Corporations must retain some earnings for capital account. Improvements and techniques which enable us to increase our savings potential through using our resource more efficiently must be constantly sought. These are the principal sources of investment funds, whether they are used to build a steel mill, a highway, a university, or a space ship to Mars.

Wealth is not created merely by increasing the number of dollars in the economy. It cannot be brought into being by Government decree. Wheels must turn, hammers must fall, and people must work with mind and hand, before anything definable as wealth emerges. We owe the handsome increase in our standard of living to technology, invention, and hard work—not to any fiscal or monetary legerdemain. We live better than we used to because we produce more.



There are hopeful signs in our economy that Americans are becoming increasingly aware of that simple but important fact. They are becoming increasingly alert to both the dangers and the futility of trying to bring about greater growth during periods of prosperity by simply pouring more money into the economy. With governments, as with individuals, spending in excess of income must be financed by means of loans. During periods of high activity, when the private demand for loan funds is high, a considerable part of Government borrowing must come from the banking system. Such borrowing is inflationary—it increases the number of dollars in the economy without necessarily increasing the things that can be bought with them.

Backed by public opinion, outstanding leaders of both parties in Congress are now giving strong support to a program for sound management of the Government's fiscal affairs. One of the significant developments behind this attitude is the resilience which our economy has recently demonstrated. Despite the predictions of many, the change from recession to recovery occurred with little direct Government intervention. In most sectors of activity the economy has now advanced beyond its former record highs. While there are still areas of employment dislocation, it is heartening that employment generally continues to improve noticeably contrary to some predictions that large-scale Government intervention would be required to open up job opportunities for many of those out of work.

These experiences have served to demonstrate once more a long-standing characteristic of the American economy. Reasonable stability of prices is not the enemy of a high rate of economic growth. Rather, we find that economic progress has thrived on the basis of sound money when the inflationary impact of war finance is taken out of the picture.

A notable example is the tremendous economic growth which took place in this country during the latter part of the 19th century, when prices were in a general downtrend following the rise associated with the Civil War. Again, from 1910 to 1915, manufacturing production expanded by almost one-third against a background of moderate price decline. In the 1920's, also, national output increased 50 percent during an 8-year period characterized by remarkable price stability. More recently, between 1951 and 1955, a high level of prosperity was accompanied by relative stability in the broad indexes of wholesale and consumer prices.

In the face of this evidence, there are still some who unwisely argue that continual deficit spending and the inflation which it promotes are somehow necessary to encourage growth. But what really happens when inflationary forces are at work in the economy?

First of all, the buying power of both current earnings and accumulated savings begins to shrink. This brings cruel hardship to those who cannot bargain effectively for wage and salary increases and to those living on past savings—annuities, pensions and so on. Savings eroded through price inflation command fewer goods in exchange. They have less ability to transform human effort and ingenuity into productive capacity and in consequence their potency as a positive instrument of economic growth is seriously weakened.

Second, continuing inflation brings about maladjustments in the economy which beget recession—and recession is the enemy of sustained, rewarding economic growth. When we dilute the worth of the standard by which we measure value, dislocations necessarily result. Businessmen who must replenish their inventories and capital equipment at higher prices raise their prices in

turn. Labor demands and gets higher wages which add further to costs. People are discouraged from saving—indeed, many in the fixed-income groups find it impossible to save. With declining savings, sufficient capital to finance normal growth is not forthcoming, and the cost of available capital is high. Programs for expansion and improvement are cut back, and output may be restricted—at the same time that costs are rising. And so the spiral goes.

Now the most hopeful aspect of this entire situation is that it happens to be one of the major problems that we can—and must—do something about.

As a primary step, we can exercise the discipline and restraint needed to keep Government spending within Government income during prosperous times like the present. The evidence of growing support on the part of Congress and the public for sound fiscal policies gives hope that we can be successful in reaching this goal in fiscal 1960.

In other areas, also, it is within our power to keep inflationary pressures from growing so strong as to disrupt the process of growth. Any practices which act as a continual spur to costs and prices must be carefully examined. Waste and inefficiency must be eliminated—not only in Government, but wherever they may be found. In all of our affairs, public and private, we must endeavor to look at the whole economy; not just at the sector of it with which we ourselves are most concerned.

This is a task for the mind—the third element of the merging process I mentioned earlier.

What a person does is something which comes from the inner part of his being. It is the fruit of his mind. And in a free society, each individual has a personal responsibility for developing his powers of judgment and decision to the fullest.

Goethe has said that what one inherits from his father he must earn all over again, or it will not be truly his. This is a penetrating commentary on the quality of wisdom required in our own day. We must earn, all over again, the freedom and security, the capacity for growth and adaptability to change, which constitute our American heritage from the past.

It is true that there are periods in an individual's life, as in a nation's, when change seems to be occurring almost imperceptibly. At these times, little seems to be required beyond the application of established rules and precepts received unearned—as Goethe would say—from the past.

But when change takes place rapidly or abruptly, a crisis may occur. Decisive new actions may be required. It is not enough, then, to look only to patterns of the past. What we require are principles which have been developed from historic precedents and out of our own experience and ingenuity. In the absence of such principles, the tendency will be to take a negative attitude. Generalities will be sought which can obscure the need for action, and reasons will be found why things should not be done.

Let me give you an example right out of recent newspaper headlines. There are those few who are coming forward with reasons why we should not maintain a balanced budget, why we cannot plan to pay off any of our huge debt at any foreseeable time. They cloak their arguments with the generality that more growth is needed—and then move on to the false assumptions that inflation stimulates growth and that a creeping erosion in the value of the dollar need be of little concern. The end result of what they are advocating is a destruction of values which will advance so slowly that it will not be noticed by the naive and trusting.

How long could we expect the habits of thrift and savings which have built this country to survive in such an atmosphere?

How could we, under any circumstances, morally justify a program which is a continuing invitation to unsoundness as a way of purporting to meet our obligations? I leave these questions with you. As educated people, I hope and believe that you will never be deluded by those who say that safeguarding the value of our money isn't really very important.

It is the responsibility of each one of us to develop convictions strong enough to replace a shallow approach of this kind. And this can only be done by dedicated thought—by the application of mind to the experience of the past and the problems of the present. More than four centuries ago, Leonardo da Vinci wrote: "Wrongly do men cry out against experience and with reproaches accuse her of deceitfulness. . . . Experience is never at fault; it is only your judgment that is in error."

Today, a great deal—probably more than any of us can now comprehend—depends on the judgment of the American people. It is not too much to say that the future of freedom in this world may depend on what we do and what we achieve here in America during your lifetimes.

We are living in a time of great international tension—but it is also a time of great promise. Our particular system of competitive enterprise is superbly equipped to meet the growth needs which are clearly foreseeable in the period just ahead. With the maintenance of discipline in both our public and private affairs, the possibilities for the further development of the American economy are truly dazzling.

We are starting off on firm ground—a fact, you may be sure, which is being carefully evaluated in other countries as well as in our own.

The American private enterprise system is sound.

It is healthy.

It is growing.

It is capable of adjusting to changes which are inherent in the growth process.

It is capable of adjusting—we have recently seen—without resort to the dangerous stimulus of massive Government intervention.

Economic growth is compounded from many ingredients. It requires basic research—in an atmosphere of free-ranging inquiry. It requires technological advance, following closely on the leads provided by research. It requires an efficient production process—and the planning which goes with successful marketing and distribution. It requires mobility of resources, so that the old and outmoded can give way to the new and improved without crippling after-effects. It requires, finally, sufficient savings and investment to make all of these things possible.

Let us never forget that the merger of men, money, and minds which is the essence of the growth process can be fruitful only if we keep steadily in view this important truth: Values, in whatever form they may take—a political system, a university education, a powerplant—have no meaning except in relation to people.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am American."

In the eyes of the world, America stands for freedom and humanity, as it has throughout our history. We can be rightly proud of the fact that the first postage stamps issued by the Republic of Indonesia turned out to bear the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, and Hamilton, side by side with the founders of the new republic.

But we cannot rest complacently on the achievements of our forefathers. During the past 15 years 700 million people in 20 countries have won political independence. Whether these new nations swing toward

East or West will depend largely on you—on what you in your generation do to help them achieve the conditions of living which give scope for the inventiveness and resourcefulness of the human mind.

This, then, I conceive to be our Nation's charge to all of us: Enter your chosen professions with a keen awareness of the lessons of the past and the challenges of the future. Apply your minds not only to the problems of daily living but also to the pressing national and international issues which must be resolved if freedom is to be preserved at home and furthered abroad. In so doing may we remember the inquiry of Edwin Markham, the American poet who was deeply dedicated to the cause of his fellow men:

"Why build these cities great  
If man unbuilted goes.  
In vain we build the world  
Unless the builder also grows."

### Our Agricultural Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON**  
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunately true that it has become popular to be against agriculture and to oppose the efforts of those of us who seek to solve the many and perplexing problems of this important phase of our economy.

It is deplorable that much of the publicity so unfavorable to our farmers is based on information coming from the Department of Agriculture. The impression left on casual readers of press and periodicals is that farmers are chiselers and seekers after handouts. If the truth were told in full, the public would have a far different picture.

The current newsletter of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD] tells in a clear and concise manner some of the favorable aspects of the agricultural program which ought to be read and remembered as the Congress prepares to wrestle with some of our most troublesome problems.

The newsletter follows:

(By Congressman FRANK IKARD)

Recently the House acted upon the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture. While there can be no real question but what our present agricultural program needs to be changed in many respects—in fact, probably completely reworked—there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the program, and about the use for which the funds appropriated are used. Many implications recently in the press leave the impression that all of the money spent by the Department of Agriculture goes directly into a farm subsidy program. The truth of the matter is that a great number of activities are carried on by the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the public generally and should not be charged to the farmer or to those engaged in farming exclusively. In the first place, the Department is the largest regulatory body in the Federal Government. It administers over 50 different laws, many of which protect the consumer, such as insuring clean, healthy meat and poultry through Federal inspection,

and the grading of meat products. Second, all of the farm commodity export program is handled through the Department. Third, millions of dollars in the form of loans are made annually through the Farmers Home Administration and the REA. This money is all in the form of loans, and the rate of repayment has been very high. The Department also conducts an extensive market research program which has developed new handling methods of farm produce and has provided the technique for reducing food handling costs, all of which are of primary benefit to the consuming public, and about \$22 million a year is spent on the eradication of brucellosis which is primarily a program to protect the health of the public. The Department of Agriculture also disposes, through sales to friendly foreign countries, of a substantial part of our agricultural surpluses. Up to now they have sold over \$7½ billion worth. It also administers the school lunch program and the program which provides dairy products to veterans in Armed Forces hospitals. In addition, the Department also handles soil and water conservation work which is one of the most vital and important programs to those of us living in the Southwest. The simple point is that even though there is a need for substantial revision in our agricultural program, much of the expenditures that are allegedly charged up to the farmer never reach him but are spent on programs for public benefit.

Remarks by the Honorable Edwin B. Dooley, Memorial Day Services, Larchmont, N.Y.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. EDWIN B. DOOLEY**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is a period of tremendous spiritual significance to millions of Americans, particularly the bereaved families of war dead, and the friends and neighbors of those who have made the supreme sacrifice in behalf of our country.

In my hometown of Mamaroneck and its villages of Mamaroneck and Larchmont, fitting tribute is reverently paid annually to the deceased members of the Armed Forces.

On last Memorial Day, I was one of those chosen to pay homage to the departed men and women of the Armed Forces who once lived in these communities.

My remarks follow:

On this day which is commemorated across our country, we pause to pay reverent tribute to those who gave the full measure of their devotion to this great land, and we pause also to reflect on the course which our country has taken since these men and women whom we honor, made the supreme sacrifice.

It has been said, and said sagely, that the pragmatic axioms of the past are not a reliable index to guide future actions. Never was a fact so evident as that is today.

Without in any sense diminishing the stature of the Father of our Country, whose memory is enshrined in every good citizen's heart, it must be said nevertheless that the admonition he gave us against foreign alliances was made at a time, before days were telescoped into hours—before space was

annihilated by supersonic speeds, and before nations were so interdependent on one another.

The course of our country, its material wealth, its idealistic concepts, and its immutable ties to the free way of life, delineate in bold lines its historic destiny. By all the tenets given us by God, through our Judeo-Christian heritage, and by all manmade patterns of life, as evidenced by our common and statutory law, we are irrevocably committed to accept the Biblical phrase, "I am my brother's keeper."

Therein lies all the justification needed for our global generosity—for our constant effort to feed the world's hungry; to give inspiration and moral and physical aid to the distressed multitudes of the Asia-African block who are rising in belated revolt against the unmoral imprisonment and abuse they have endured through the centuries. If we believe in freedom as we proclaim so steadfastly, then we believe that the people of Nyasaland, of Ghana, and of other areas of the world have the same God-given right to preserve their destiny, unhampered by the imperialistic whims of other nations and other men.

We believe that Vietnam has a right to repel the invasions of the Communists, that each nation and each people in fact has an innate right, a tacit right, if you will, to fashion its own destiny.

But today with the world teetering recklessly on the brink of self-annihilation, with mankind's ingenuity focused on the problem of how to devise the most destructive instrument of mass slaughter attainable, it is necessary, yes, even urgent, that we reexamine our attitude toward our allies and our attitudes toward ourselves, with the aim of trying to rescue reason from chaos, and of preserving what we can of our way of life and the precious heritage which was handed down to us from our forebears.

First, I think that in appraising our position we must express thanks to our Almighty Father for the infinite variety of blessings he has showered upon this land and on our generation.

He gave our forefathers a source of natural wealth virtually unprecedented in human history. Sturdy and courageous people that they were, they could not have survived had it not been for the boundless forests, the rivers teeming with fish, the rich soil, and the proper climate.

Europe and other lands from which our ancestors came had long since exhausted their resources. And from the bounty inherent in the new land our forebears built the great cities, the industries, the educational institutions, the norms, and the culture which are ours today.

Now we face the supreme test of whether those things which are ours can be preserved for ourselves and our children's children.

When we reflect on the fact that a fleet of enemy submarines halted momentarily off our coast has the power to virtually obliterate all of us, and our culture, we realize that we have reached a critical stage from the standpoint of our chronological history—a turning point in our destiny.

We have reached a time when more than ever before we must be willing to make sacrifices for our country that Americans were never called upon to make before. I am not referring to the imminence of sudden extinction which the present strategy of warfare makes possible, but rather to the need for sacrifice of material things in order that our Government can have the resources to carry on.

The burden of our defense program is oppressive, but so long as the Communists continue to threaten, so long as Khrushchev makes a mockery of international diplomacy, and a toy of protocol, we must of necessity keep our sinews of preparedness sturdy and



resilient. All of this costs money and our taxes are our chief source of revenue. We must be willing to pay our fair share, if we are to survive.

We must too sacrifice certain illusions, the illusion for example that we can stand alone in this tumultuous and somewhat fearsome world.

We must of necessity forge stronger the links which bind us to friendly peoples of distant lands, not out of humanitarian impulses alone but out of enlightened selfishness so that we may weather any storm that may eventually buffet us.

We must sacrifice funds if need be for the development of our young people's minds—and for the just remuneration of those who teach them—in order that they will be fittingly equipped to meet the problems which they will be called upon to face. Fluency in language, adaptability to science, flexibility of mind and loyalty to country are the virtues our young people must acquire if they are to adjust to the swiftly changing patterns of the world.

As one prominent aspirant for high office put it, "He who sells freedom cheaply is a deceiver, or is himself deceived. He who sells it cheap or offers it as the byproduct of this or that economic system is a knave or a fool. For freedom necessitates infinitely more care and devotion than any other political system. It puts consent and personal initiative in a place of command and obedience. It supplants the harsh and oppressive disciplines of dictatorial tyrannies with individual devotion and personal initiative."

All of these qualities are compatible with adherence to our principles, and to the heritage which the honored dead handed down to us.

Ours is a great land, but we must respect other men and women who love their native lands; ours is a great and opulent country, but if we are to enhance it, we must be willing to do our fair share in its behalf.

One thing is certain, in this confusing world, we have much to be grateful for, and we must never lose heart. Ours is a land rich in blessings, ours a tradition bright as a star. All of us must ever be grateful, for out of gratitude flows patriotism and loyalty undying.

Address of Congressman Carroll Reece,  
Prepared for Delivery at Virginia Inter-  
termont College, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.,  
May 31, 1959

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. B. CARROLL REECE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1959

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an address prepared for delivery at Virginia Intertermont College, Bristol, Va.-Tenn., May 31, 1959:

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF FREEDOM

##### I

It is the custom of speakers, on occasions such as this one, to make profound observations regarding what is wrong with the Government of our great Nation and how the legislators are standing at the crossroads of destiny.

The heartening part of history is that there always seems to be another destiny beyond the one which has, according to the orators, been irretrievably compromised.

But this is going to be a different kind of speech—sort of a "man bites dog" proposition.

I am not going to talk about what is wrong with the Government of the United States—I am going to talk about what is wrong with the people of the United States.

For a man in public office this could be a dangerous form of heresy, but I have reached the time of life when one builds up a certain immunity to criticism.

At any rate, the subject of my remarks will be the character of the American people and the responsibilities of freedom.

This particular audience is particularly important to this subject because it is the women of a nation who are in the best position to shape the character of a nation.

I do not necessarily agree that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world, but I do agree that it is the character-forming period spent at our mother's knee that gives our lives the trajectory which guide us to the right or wrong decisions in our adult life.

##### II

As a public servant, I hear a lot of complaints from members of the general public about what goes on in the halls of government and I would like to register some of my complaints about what goes on outside of the halls of government.

In the first place, there is no point in criticizing the Government in Washington because what it does is generally only a reflection of what the general public wants it to do.

That is the kind of government we set up—government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

If we have bad government, therefore, it is because we have bad people.

I would not go so far as to say that the American people are bad but it must be said that for some time now their judgment has been bad in many instances.

Let's look at some of the problems that have been created by misguided public opinion.

Let's start with what most people consider our No. 1 problem—inflation. Inflation is fun.

It is always fun to spend money which has not yet been earned—that is, it is fun in the beginning, until the results begin to come home.

Inflation begins in Washington.

But why does it begin at all?

Because the people want it to.

You may say that the people do not want it to and in a way you would be right, but in a much more important way you would be wrong.

The people do not want inflation, but they do want the Government to do things for them, which can only be accomplished through inflationary spending and in inflationary processes.

As long as people wish the Government to do more things for them there will be political candidates eager to promise the fulfillment of their wishes and when the bitter fruits of inflation come to their dining-room table they have no one to blame but themselves.

Our trouble, as citizens, is that we believe so many things that are not true.

One of these things is that Government has any money to give anybody without taking it away from somebody else, or even from the same people it gives it to.

Common sense tells us that there is no such thing as something for nothing, that there is no such thing as a free meal, but our selfishness prevails over our common-sense.

##### III

As an illustration I would like to quote a few sentences from an editorial on the fallacy that Federal aid is free by the American Economic Foundation.

It was written by two friends of mine, Fred Clark and Richard Rimanoczy.

Here is what the editorial says:

"Money, in political affairs, is the original shell game of now you see it, and now you don't."

A good example is the illusion that Federal aid is free—that it is something for nothing.

The way to dispel this illusion is to check it against two of the prime principles of economics.

The first is: Nothing in our economic life comes from nowhere or goes nowhere; there is always a source and a destination.

The second is: Government cannot give the people anything that it does not take from them.

With these two truths in mind it doesn't require much detective work to discover that Federal aid is money taken from the people, sent to Washington, and then returned to the people.

Federal aid therefore is money that could have been local and State aid, had that money stayed within the States.

To the best of our knowledge, only one State, Mississippi, gets back as much as it puts in.

##### IV

At this moment you are probably thinking: "But there must be more to it than this. The States and cities are always short of money and the Federal Government is always loaded."

You are right—there is more to it than this: the Federal Government has a legal right to counterfeit all the money it wants to as long as it stays within the debt limit, which Congress raised to \$288 billion.

"Counterfeit" may be a slightly inaccurate word but it comes very close to the truth.

Here is the way it works.

Cities and States, when they need money, must get it from the people in taxes or borrow it privately against future taxes.

In other words, cities and States must raise real money—money that has been earned.

But the Federal Government, when it needs money, can put its I O U's (that can become permanent debt) into the banking system and cause the banks to create brand-new unearned money, money that takes on value only by taking away part of the value of the earned money.

That is what counterfeit money does, and that is why we use the word "counterfeit."

Another word for this money is "inflationary."

You may say: "But this bottomless Federal purse contradicts your statement that everything Government gives to the people must first be taken from the people."

On second thought, however, you will see where you are wrong: This money is taken from the people invisibly because, as previously suggested, when it is spent the value of the people's money goes down by approximately the same amount.

For example, the \$12 billion the Federal Government is adding to the money supply this year (June 1958 to June 1959) will subtract about \$12 billion from the value of the rest of the money.

The people will give up that \$12 billion just as certainly as if it had been taxed from them.

This, too, should be ample evidence that Federal aid cannot be free.

Yet, we continue to keep pressure on the Federal Government to give away money that must first be taken away from us or borrow it and then take from us threefold to repay it.

##### V

Back of public approval, or at least tolerance, of deficit spending is the rather unadmirable notion that in some way or other,

when government goes deeper into debt it saves us taxes.

Actually, deficit spending is triple taxation.

The first payment is made almost immediately, because the spending of the unearned money subtracts an equivalent amount from the value of the total money supply.

This payment is really an invisible capital levy affecting everyone—rich or poor—young or old—employed or retired.

The second payment is made over the period during which interest is paid on the debt.

This payment may amount to more than the debt itself.

If the interest were 2½ percent per year and the debt were allowed to run for 40 years (a not-at-all impossible situation) we would have paid out enough interest to retire the debt.

(Today about \$8 billion a year of our tax money is required to pay interest on the Federal debt).

The third payment, of course, is when the debt is actually paid off.

This, too, must come from our tax money.

So we can easily see, even though we may refuse to look, that the \$12 billion of deficit spending in the current fiscal year could cost the American people \$36 billion.

By no stretch of the imagination could a rational person consider that this deficit saved anybody any money.

But still we persist in our delusion.

#### VI

Another blind spot—closely related with our attitude toward deficit spending—is our stubborn belief that higher wages—in themselves—mean a higher standard of living.

Here again we are acting against common sense but our ignorance seems invincible.

Suppose we reduce the argument to ridiculous proportions and see what happens.

Let's suppose that tomorrow morning everyone received twice as much money as they are now getting for their contribution to society.

We can easily figure out what would happen.

No more would be produced.

No more things would be on sale.

But there would be twice as much money paid out for the production.

So the price would have to become twice as much.

Nothing else could happen.

Everybody would agree that this 100 percent unearned raise would be obviously stupid—but almost everybody would eagerly accept a 5 percent unearned raise if they could get it.

Like many other problems of human nature this is an imponderable.

It cannot be explained—it can only be observed.

And as long as there are paymasters weak enough to continue to give unearned increases the practice will continue.

But don't try to blame it on the Government.

#### VII

Another source of self-generated trouble is our attitude toward employment and unemployment.

About 25 years ago some English socialists planted the economic theory that 100 percent full employment is both possible and desirable.

The American mind was fertile soil for this planting and today public opinion is largely behind the idea that corporations can and should be expected to provide 100 percent full employment, and if they fall down on the job the Federal Government must do something about it.

The only thing wrong with this idea, as a little study will disclose, is that corporations do not provide employment, or, at least do not generate it.

Our confusion arises from the fact that employment is measured in payroll and payroll comes from corporations, therefore the corporation must be the employer.

But another look at the situation reveals that the payroll came from the customers, so if payroll is synonymous with employment the customer is the employer, or at least, generates employment.

This puts the corporations in a different light.

They are responsible for employment only to the extent that they are responsible for finding customers.

But this cannot be done by management without the cooperation of the men and women in the plant whose relative efficiency and productivity is frequently the reason why customers are either found or not found.

Unless the people on the payroll cooperate in producing goods of a quality and price that will win the customer, there is nothing that management can do to prevent unemployment.

This raises the question of why the labor leaders, whose purpose is to further the welfare of their union members, so frequently throw roadblocks in the path of management instead of trying to smooth the way.

It also raises the question of why labor union members, many of whom must know the truth, permit their leaders to handicap instead of help the very people whose job it is to find them employment.

But as long as these union members want their leaders to have the power to interfere with management's effort to provide employment there is little that the Federal Government can be expected to do about it except to provide the machinery for freedom of action by the union members and that is just what we are trying to do.

The fact that our system works as well as it does is proof that there is a destiny which shapes our ends, roughhew them though we may.

#### VIII

There is another facet of 100 percent full employment that raises a serious economic question were the Federal Government to take the extreme measures that would be required to provide it.

One-hundred percent full employment in a growing economy insures chronic inflation.

To its sorrow, socialist England discovered this hard fact when the Socialist Government set out to guarantee it by Government fiat.

Here is what happens: in a growing economy there are always new businesses that must be able to find workers.

Under 100 percent full employment all of the people who want to work already have a job.

What happens, therefore, is the only thing that could happen: the new business takes workers away from old business by offering them more money; old business to retain their workers raises the wages.

As we know, when higher wages are not offset with higher productivity, they simply add to the cost of production and cause higher selling prices.

The result is an endless inflationary spiral. It is interesting to note that in England the author of the full-employment theory, Lord William Beveridge, was personally ruined financially by the results of his own plan.

He wrote the plan in 1944.

In 1956 he denounced it in a speech made before the Racial Reform Group Conference in London.

In his very personal remarks Lord Beveridge told his audience that he had retired with what he thought was enough savings for a happy old age.

Under full employment, however, his savings had lost about two-thirds of their purchasing power due to chronic inflation.

The following was the high point of his speech.

"The underlying reason is claims of each industry (meaning each labor group) to fix its own money wages by sovereign action. Under full employment that is leading to the destruction of the value of money and is spreading widespread poverty among all who are trying to live on savings or fixed pensions."

The answer is a normal amount of unemployment—perhaps 3 percent of the labor force.

It must not be thought that this 3 percent consists of a starving desperate impoverished people.

Many of them don't want a job right away.

Most of them have rainy day savings.

Many of them live in families where there is more than one income.

Moreover, the unemployed is a constantly changing group.

The average period of unemployment being about 120 days, the actual number of people involved in unemployment in a year would be about four times the percentage for a given year.

So manageable unemployment is not a fearsome problem—it is essential to economic stability.

You may hear speeches challenging this statement but you can be thankful that the Government in Washington does not push the panic button every time there is a mild recession.

#### IX

The final observations I would like to make are more general than the foregoing.

They are rather hard to put into words.

The present generation of Americans do not seem to love their country the way it was loved by previous generations.

Nationalism, today, is almost something to be ashamed of.

This was dramatically demonstrated during the brainwashing of American prisoners in Korea.

This was probably the largest sampling of national character that was ever conducted in controlled conditions and accurately recorded.

Regarding the results, I would like to quote from a recent radio sermon by the Reverend John F. Fisler, delivered for the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Dr. Fisler went into a great deal of detail some of which I will read to you.

The American prisoners did not behave as on previous occasions when Americans were captured.

They did not organize. They did not try to escape. They did not steal telephone and radio equipment in order to transmit reports to our lines. They did not defy the enemy with the usual American spirit.

Many of those who died, died not from disease, cold or hunger, but from what the Army psychiatrists are calling "give-up-itis." They would go to bed, pull the covers over their heads, and, in 48 hours, they were dead. Fifteen hundred men died in this way.

Dr. Fisler quoted part of the communication from the chief of intelligence of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army in Korea to his chief in China.

"Based upon our observations of American soldiers and their officers captured in this war for the liberation of Korea from capitalist imperial aggression the following facts are evidenced: The American soldier has weak loyalties to his family, his community, his religion, his country and his fellow soldier. His concept of right and wrong is hazy. Opportunism is easy for him. By himself he feels frightened and insecure. He underestimates his own worth, his own strength and his ability to survive. He is ignorant of social values, social tensions and conflicts."



What Dr. Fiesler says is certainly not true of our soldiers generally but it is true of the significantly large numbers who yielded to the brainwashing.

x

I don't suppose anybody knows for sure just what has come over so many of our young Americans.

They don't seem to believe in what we used to call the homely virtues and the eternal verities.

They know all about the faults of our country and the weakness of our economic system but we don't seem impressed with the fact that we still have the finest civilization this world has ever known.

These young people knit their brows and shake their heads over the social injustices in a nation that does not automatically provide economic security.

Angry young men write about the tyranny of conformity and hard work.

What these people are expressing, without knowing it, is their reluctance to take on the responsibilities of freedom.

Freedom is for strong men and, with it, must go self-reliance.

But most people can acquire the strength when they acquire a full appreciation of freedom.

The difficulty of appreciating freedom is greater for the American people than any other people on earth because we enjoy so much of it with so little effort.

We have a tendency to see only the burdens of freedom.

But there is good news for those who don't believe that freedom isn't worth the effort: of all our responsibilities it is the easiest to get rid of—all we have to do is elect the men who are all too eager to take over the problem of making our economic decisions.

What can one say to a man who is weary of being free?

You should remind him that every adult, as a child of God, has the moral responsibility to be free.

As a matter of fact the idea of personal freedom came from the teachings of Jesus.

The entire Western World is rooted in these teachings.

That is why communism must attack Christianity.

Communism is a form of emotional dependency upon somebody or something else and the desire for security through obedience.

To the Communists, Christianity and self-reliance are synonymous.

Their weapon against them is fear—the fear of personal failure—the fear that drives the individual backward to the childish instinct for security.

But the self-reliant Christian is not defeated by fear.

He has, in his religion, a mother, a father, a partner, a counselor, and a comforter.

There is, for him a different type of security through obedience—the security that comes from obedience to God's will.

With God at his side the most deserted of men do not feel alone, the most beleaguered men do not feel fearful, because he has the strength and courage that overcomes panic and despair.

He does not fear economic hardship because in a Christian society there is always Christian charity.

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To sum it all up what I am really trying to say to you all is that a good index of America's belief in liberty, self-government, and self-reliance is the strength of America's belief in God.

And if faith in God is the foundation of our civilization, the strength of our civilization depends upon the strength of that faith.

That is why, in spite of any of the superficial signs of character deterioration that may occupy some of the headlines today, I cannot believe that the American dream is failing, because Christian faith is growing.

It may sound odd for a politician to say that good government is to a great extent a religious problem, but good character is a religious problem, and good government depends upon the good character of its citizens.

There is evidence to back up the correlation between Christianity and character: Not one of the American prisoners in Korea who had deeply religious convictions were successfully brainwashed by the Communists.

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If America's problem were a highly intellectual one, I would have less hope for our future, because mass education at the intellectual level is difficult.

But it is not an intellectual problem—it is merely a matter of commonsense motivated by good character.

Most people know what they are doing wrong; in fact they feel a little guilty about it.

And it is the American conscience that, I believe, will guarantee our future.

It needs a little prodding, but it is still a healthy conscience.

It needs a lot of self-appointed missionaries to talk as I have been talking, and I believe those missionaries will appear.

I hope that right here, in this audience, a few of them may have been enlisted even as I spoke. Good luck and may God bless you always.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1959

Rev. Joseph S. Johnston, D.D., minister, Reveille Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., offered the following prayer:

Breathe on us, Breath of God,

Fill us with life anew,

That we may love what Thou dost love,  
And do what Thou wouldst do.

Father, in the brief compass of this day we cannot do everything. But we can do something. Help us to know what are the important things, and to do them.

Save us from loss of life through the careless use of time, the waste of energy, the mishandling of our opportunities; keep our thinking straight and true; and when we grapple futilely with problems that seem immense, remind us that in Thee is wisdom adequate for every need. Thou hast dignified our lives by giving us significant work to do; save us from the foolishness of trying to do it without Thy aid. Let these moments of prayer be meaningful moments of waiting in which we attune our life to Thy purposes, and then as coworkers with Thee move forward to establish the reign of Thy will where we are.

In the name of Jesus Christ, we pray.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceed-

ings of Wednesday, June 3, 1959, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 7454) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 7454) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### AGREEMENTS FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS IN ADVANCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to raise a question with the distinguished majority leader.

I observe that yesterday a Member of the Senate reserved 30 minutes of time today after the taking of the vote on the bill authorizing appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I would suggest that if we fall into the habit of reserving time ahead, although the amount thus reserved could be for longer or for shorter periods, it could run well into the future. As a practice, I am afraid that would certainly destroy the flexibility of Senate operations.

I would be reluctant always to object to such a request—knowing, of course, that, within reasonable limits, a Senator is able to obtain the floor at almost any time. But I believe that a practice of reserving time 1 day or 2 days ahead would present some difficulties. So I make this suggestion for the consideration of the majority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am delighted to have the distinguished minority leader present his